end of this arm I attached what might be called a small flying machine, arranged in such a manner that power could be transmit-

The machine had a steel shaft that could with a dynamometer, an instrument for measuring force. To this shaft of the flying mashine were attached various kinds of propeller serews one at a time-which I caused to be rotated at various speeds. The apparatus when complete was arranged to correctly indieste the number of turns per minute, the actual push or propelling force of the screwi and the slip of the screw. When the arm was allowed to go,free and the screw was rotated at a:high speed, the flying machine would travel around the circle at from thirty to ninety miles

"The machine was also provided with a system of levers similar to those used in ord,nary druggist's scales, and to this were attached lanes, generally made of wood and arranged in anch a manner that they could be placed at measuring the power required for a certain without any plane attached, and then attaching the plane and running the machine at exactly the same speed, the difference in the force required for both operations indi-cated the actual force required to propel the

"The apparatus for holding the plane was rided with a carefully made dynamometer, which measured and registered the lift of the dane—the amount it would lift when being driven through the air. When these planes were perfectly horizontal and the machine was allowed to travel at a high velocity nothing edge of the plane was raised slightly above the horizontal—say one in thirty—then it was bund to have a tendency to rise. On one ocseion, when a plane was placed at an angle of cae is twenty-five, it was found that it would carry 250 pounds to the horse power, but this result was only obtained on one occasion. The angle was so slight and the speed was so that it was difficult to arrive at the same perult the second time on account of the trembling of the plane in the air. The angle was accordingly changed, and nearly all subsequest experiments were tried with the plane placed at an angle of one in fourteen—that is that when the plane advanced fourteen feet it presed the air down one foot.

"In these experiments it was found that with every pound of push given by the screw fourteen pounds could be carried by the plane. The skin friction on the screw and on the plane was so small as to be unappreciable; it was nothing like the friction of a screw in the water. With the angle of 1 in 14 everything ran smoothly and experiments were tried with all speeds between twenty miles and ninety miles an hour. These experiments proved that certainly as much as 188 pounds could be parried with the expense of one borse power. These are the data I personally obtained and which I know to be true. They do not depend on theory at all. The small planes experited with were from 2 feet to 18 feet long and from 6 inches to 4 feet wide. Fifty differused in conducting these experiments."

manner Mr. Maxim describes, he was ready to begin the construction of an actual fiving machine. It will be seen that he made a very large one. He did so because, he says, he has satisfied himself that the great fault with previous experiments has been that the inventors have made small machines to be run with slight force and at slow speed. Size. power, and speed, he is convinced, are neces-eary to the proper trial of all reasonable experto looking toward mechanical flight. He found that it was necessary to make a machine so large that the weight of one or two men perried by it should prove a small factor in the

"My large apparatus," Mr. Maxim continued.
"Is provided with a plane 110 feet long and 40 feet wide, made of a frame of steel tubes covered with silk. Other smaller planes attached to this make up a surface of 5.500 square feet. There is one great central plane, and to this are himsed various other planes, very much smaller, which are used for koeping the equilibrium correct and for keeping the fiving machine at a fixed angle in the air. The whole apparatus, including the steering gear, is 165 feet long. The machine is provided with two compound engines, each weighing 200 pounds. The steam generator weighs 350 mds. The other things—the casing about the consestor, the numb, the steam pipes, the burner, the propellers, and the shafting-all weigh 1.800 pounds. Everything is remarkably light, so remarkably light that one great bar in a boiler that generates as much steam as mine would weigh more than my whole boiler. It is made of copper and steel brazed with silver solder. There are 48,000 brazed ioints in the generator, and it is heated by 45,000 gas jets, there being 40 feet of grate surface. The heat thus produced is perfectly terrific. The botter was tested up to 800 ounds pressure, and it didn't lank a drop.

The most novel feature about the engine is the system by which I burn petroleum and generate steam. Petroleum is turned into gas, and then that is burned for generating steam. The engines have lately been tried. and it was found that they gave a push of 1,000 pounds on the machine, which seems to indisate that the machine will carry 14,000 pounds. The actual amount of power shown in useful effect upon the machine itself was 120 horse ower. A part of the Aero-plane, or actual

very efficient condenser for the steam. "You call it a kite-does it look like one?"



"Very much like a kite," said he; "indeed. that is what it is-a huge kite, with the maside. If it were in the air, in flight, you would see a great sheet of silk and a little platform under it, between it and the earth." Well, what then?" the reporter asked, sim-

mly to urge the inventor onward. Why if the thing works-there is a big. big If in that (I think it will, though: I think enough of it to have spent \$45,000 on it)-if it works. I am going to take a great package of straw and label it 'dynamite,' and drop it into Weelwich dockyard, or on the roof of the Houses of Parliament, and then go to the British Government and ask for an order to make

"You have not tried it yet?"

"No: I have been away from England ten months out of the last tweive. It is ready and awaiting my return. It is now resting on a track twelve feet wide and half a mile long, in my park. The first quarter of a mile of the ok to double—that is to say, the upper track is three inches above the lower. By that came I am able to observe and measure the lift of the machine when it starts, because the upper track will hold it down when it lifts off the lower one. When completed the machine will weigh, with water tanks and fuel, some-where between 5.000 and 6.000 pounds, and the power at my disposal will be 800 horse-power in case I wish to use it, but it is expected that about 40 horse-power will suffice after the machine has once been started, and that the consumption of fuel will be machine has once been started, and that the consumption of fuel will be from forty to fifty pounds per hour. The machine is made with its present great length so as to give a man time to think; its length so as to give a man time to think; its length makes it easier to steer and to change its angle in the air. Its quantity of power is secondaryly greats in proportion to its weight that it will quickly get its speed. It will rise that it will quickly get its speed. It will rise in the air like a seaguli if the engine be run at full speed while the machine is held fast to the track and if it is then suddenly loosened and let go.

"But ordinarily wouldn't the machine remain came to the work of a hundred can't the Galling gun.

"But ordinarily wouldn't the machine remain came to the work of a hundred can't the Galling gun.

"The Galling gun is also an automatic gun, "The Galling gun is also an automatic gun, "The Galling gun is also an automatic gun, "The galling gun is also an automatic gun."

air ?" the reporter inquired. " and could not an enemy pepper it with missiles?"
"Oh. no. If it were necessary, it could mount right up, spirally, around and around in a cir-

"How far will it go-how much fuel can it

If it proves as I have figured it, there should be room for fuel to carry it a thousand miles: indeed, it looks as if it might carry two tons of fuel or sufficient to propel it across the coean. But I cannot tell about that: a trial alone will determine what unforcemen things, not calculated, will arise. It will be possible to burn or 50 pounds will produce a moderate speed or for high speed, 100 pounds. The highest speed I got on the small machine was 90 miles an hour, but I believe this big one will go 100 miles an hour.

"If it goes at all I shall be very happy," said Mr. Maxim, after a thoughtful pause; "but on the basis of my figuring it ought to be able to develop between 250 and 300 horse power, and develop between 250 and 300 horse power, and it ought to carry 9,000 pounds or 1,400 pounds with its own weight included. In warfare it will not need to carry so very much. Two men will be enough—two men and a little dynamite—a ton or a couple of tons."

"What effect will the winds have upon it?"

"Wat to floot will the winds have upon it?"

"Well, the winds are as apt to be favorable as unfavorable, but at a certain distance from the earth they cease to be formidable. You are always in a dead calm at a certain distance on high. Gales are narrow things; they don's on ligh. Guess are marrow takes, their attenuth and speed have been very much exaggerated in the popular mind. Let us suppose we are encountering a wind at forty miles an hour—a very unusual speed-then if the machine is regulated to go 60 miles an hour, it will travel

"It can be steered and it can be managed so that it will descend gradually and gracefully?" "Oh, yes, there is no trouble about that. It will come down as it goes up." (At this point Mr. Maxim's brother explained that it would not need any tracks or mechanical arrangement of any sort from which to rise once it proves its practicability.-Rap.)

"What do you call it?" the reporter asked. " I call it-I don't know what I call it. The French have coined a word for it. I believe. They call it an "'avistor.'"

"I have forgotten, all this while, to ask you what the machine is going to do?" the reporter "What is it going to do? That is the biggest

question rou ever asked in your life. The whole world becomes changed if it works-the whole world will be revolutionized in a year.
There will be no more iron clads, no more armor plates, no more big guns, no more fortifications, no more armies. There will be no way of guarding against what this machine will do."
"We will have to make roofs of armor plate

"No: there will be no way to guard against it. It will drop a ton of nitro-giveerine into a place and you can't stop it. It will go into an enemy's country and drop dynamite on the gas works, the water works, and the bridgesthose are the things to destroy. Instead of Tommy Atkins going ahead, musket in hand, and standing the brunt of the fighting, the big fellows who get up the wars will have to suffer. The first thing we will do will be to fly over the Emperor's palace and drop a ton of dynamite on the roof. What will it do? Why, a Russian officer said to me when I explained the thing to him: 'That will change the whole world in

A FUSISLADE IN A CLUB HOUSE, Mr. Maxim Exhibits the Workings of His

"The tools of modern warfare" was the aubject of an address by Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim automatic gun, before the Electric Club at its house, 17 East Twenty-

street, last night.

Pointing straight at the door of the parior was a cannon, which peered through a hole in a steel shield. Piled on a table were a dozen gups and rifles of all sorts and descriptions. On the mantel piece stood a row of little bottles labelled "gunpowder," "nitro-glycerine," and

Among the guests was Mr. R. J. Gatlin, the inventor of the famous gun that bears his name, who took a front seat and watched Mr. Maxim first explained smokeless powder. He placed some ordinary gunpowder on

piece of paper, which he laid on a plate, and touched off with a burning match. With a fiash it went up in a cloud of smoke. "That, gentlemen." Mr. Maxim said, "is not

Then he took some of the smokeless powder and burned it in a similar way. It did not burn so quickly nor was there a puff, but the flash was much brighter.

Mr. Maxim next described the kinds of shotguns and rides that have been in use for the last two centuries. As he spoke he took from

last two centuries. As he spoke he took from
the table one of each kind to fliustrate his remarks, and showed just how it worked.

"The first, man who ever made a machine
gun," Mr. Maxim said, "was Mr. Gatlin. He
made it too early, however, for metallic cartridges were not known at that time. Next
came the Fresch mitrailleuse, which consisted of twenty or thirty barrels fastened together, and all were fired at
the same moment. Then came the
Nordenfelt gun, which was simply a
modification of Mr. Gatling's idea. The pext
machine gun to appear was the Gardiner,
which is operated by a crank. The fault of
this gun is that when the crank is turned too
quickly the mechany gest jammed, and the
eartridges won't go off.

"The British seldiers who faced the Arabs
discovered this fault, and brave Col. Barnaby
and all his men jest their lives because they
waited until the Arabs with their sharp swords
were close upon them, and then they resorted
to this gun and it failed them. Next came
this gun."

waited until the Araba with their sharp swords were close upon them, and then they resorted to this gun and it failed them. Next came this gun."

Ar. Maxim placed his hand on the brass cannon at his side and looked proudly around the room. Then he said:

"When I went bouth many years ago and fred my first mustet the recoil knocked me down. Ever since I was a boy I had experimented with tools and wood in making little canoon, and when I fell down a new idea came to me. I wondered if I could not put that visorus recoil to some good use. When I went to London I experimented a long while, and this gun is the result. The principle is almple. The cartridges are fixed on a long strip of canvass, which passes at right angles through the gun. I press a button, the trigger is released, and the first shot is fixed. The recoil of the gun is all spent is pushing the look-piece back against a spring and pulling the canvas strip, so that another cartridge falis into the place. Assoon as the look piece touched the blace. Assoon as the look piece touched the spring it is released again. Another shot is fired, and the recoil pushes it back again, and so it keeps up as long as I hold my finger on the button, or as long as there is a single cartridge in the atrip. Of course, there are many details of mechanism, but that is the principle of the thing."

Mr. Maxim wheeled the gun around and pointed it into the mouth of an iron pipe.

"These pipes," he explained, "are not used in actual warfare. I have placed them here so that I would have something to catch the bullets and let the smoke escape.

"There are 538 rounds on each canvas strip, and the gun fires at the rate of ten a second. or about 500 a misute. The Russian army has I.000 rounds on a structed by the sound of the fuel house attracted by the sound of the gun and presently a crowd stood in front of the club house attracted by the sound of the fuel. There was another racket that lasted 2M seconds and all the shells had been fired. Then the sunderested by the sound of the fue

my gans, and you can fire one shot, or 5.000 shots. On one recasion we fired 63.700 rounds from the gun, without stopping. At another time we fired 1,000 shots into the air, and the last cartridge blank was out of the gun before the first bullet touched the ground.

"All these inventions however, will help to preserve peace. War is becoming a terrible thing. What with the Maxim gun and the Gatlinggun. Governments will be less anxious to plunge into war."

DISINHERITED BY A FOSTER FATHER

Adopted Daughter Sning for a Portion of an Estate Valued at \$100,000, MEDINA, May 28.-A curious Hilgation is in rogress at the present term of the Supreme residing. The case involves a daughter's por-tion of an estate variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Orin Heath and his wife lived together for many years in a large and han some frame homestead in the outskirts of

In 1871 Heath adopted Lizzie Hannen, the pretty 10-year-old daughter of Robert Hannen. a farmer in rather reduced circumstances. who resided in the town of Barre, this county. She lived with Heath, and finally changed her name to Lizzie Heath.

For a number of years after she had become of age she was escorted to and from prayer meetings and church socials by Samuel Wilson. a young mechanic. It was plainly a case o meetings he had more than he could accom-

meetings he had more than he could accomplish.

Three years ago Lizzie Heath and Samuel
Wilson were married. Mr. Heath was so enraged that he could hardly control himself,
and he made iffe very unpleasant for his adoptaddaughter. The young coulde started houseteeping on a small scale, and a year afterward
Heath died. A will was found in which the
daughter was not mentioned, but the entire
property was left to the widow. At about the
same time a contract of adoption was brought
forward by Mrs. Wilson, which read as
follows:

West Bases, Aug. 20, 1877.

Witness: William Hapmer, Rosent Harrer,
This queer focument was shown to lawyers,
who took up the case on behalf of Mrs. Wilson.
No amount is stated in the suit, as the exact
valuation of the Heath estate is not known. It
is thought that if the Court allows the claim in
full the adonted daughter's portion will amount
to \$50,000. The main defence is forgery.
The widow has retained ex-Benator E. L.
Pitta and Stanley E. Filking, both strong fighters and able lawyers. The prosecution has
the Hon. George Haines of Rochester and
Whedon H. Ryan of this village. The case is
attracting widespread attention, and it has
already proved the longest civil case in the
history of Orleans county.

The Matines of the Pive A's. At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday fternoon the entertainment of the Five A's had the variety, originality, and wide range of quality usual to these annual occasions. An instance of good foolery was a burlesque ballet of nations, in which Carrie Perkins introduced very gravely and impressively seven countries' representatives, whose dancing was contrast-ingly as outlandish as that number of comedians from the current farces could make them. But De Wolf Hopper's travesty of a circus, on the other hand, was more inane and amateurish than could be imagined as a possible performance by equally clever actors. It drove half the large audience from the house and brought the curtain down prematurely on the discomfited Hopper. But a great show had been given prior to that final fiasco. Little Aimee and Little Tuesday had danced charmingly. Sophia Shipman and George H. Broderick had sung solos which deserved the applause bestowed upon them. The given, in costumes and with great spirit, the onglomerate of national airs from that overa. and a party from "Wang" had sung "Fair Co-lumbia" as a good sample from that piece. A burleague of Bius Jeans" had been laughed at immoderately, especially by those who ap-preciated its bits at melodramatic acting and

preciated its bits at melodramatic acting and play writing.

The seriously dramatic offering was "Snow Bound," a new short play by Sedley Broun. It was a Bret Harts kind of episode in the Sierras, where delayed travellers got into a complication of love with residents. The little drama was almost lost in so big a house, and its not inconsiderable merit was not very effective; but Marie Hubert Frohman was alrong enough as its heroins to impress hereful to be assemblage, and so was Mckee Hankin.

Although there were dull moments they were outnumbered vastly by the lively ones, and so, on the whole, the Five A's gave, big value for the money which they took in. Besides, every visitor was decked on entering with free flowers at the hands of a bevy of actresses.

THE CITY AND THE ACCEPUCT.

Disputing Over the Testimony to O'Bries & Clark's Suit for Extra Pay.

The trial of the \$782,000 suit of O'Brien & Clark against the city of New York was re-sumed before Judge Ingraham and a struck jury in the Supreme Court yesterlay morning Neil McLaughlin of McLaughlin, Reilly & Co. who built section six of the Croton Aqueduc for O'Brien & Clark took the stand again. Mr. Cleveland conducted the examination. For the benefit of the jury. Mr. McLaughlin built up a model cross section of the tunnel and explained every detail of the work.

Lawyer Cleveland's questions were directed to show that the city's engineers were present and supervised the construction in all parts. When the engineers weren't there the inspectors were present, and directed the work. This testimony was to show, if possible, that if the work was badly done, as the city alleges, then O'Brien & Clark must be reim-bursed for the extra excavation and other work made necessary by the orders of the dity's

work made necessary by the orders of the city's employees.

Mr. McLaughlin was asked to describe the flooding of the tunnel, and Mr. Root objected. The Court said there was a provision of the statute limiting the liability of the city to the amount named in the contract. Therefore the city could not be held re sponsible for loss incident to the flooding of the tunnel.

Mr. Choate sought to show that the city was responsible for every act of its deputized engineers and inspectors until the a-poduct was completed. It was either dishonesty or incompletency of the city's engineer that resulted in the flood.

The Court decided to sustain the objection to the testimony for the present. The case will go on to-day.

Lost a Piece of Mis Head.

Antonio Folido of 140 Mulberry street stood in front of his residence at dusk last night discussing Italian affairs with Antonio Cagliostro of the same number. Folido said things about Carliostro's parentage which Cagliostro re-sented by cutting a piece out of Folido's skull with a brand new hatchet.

Policeman Brangan arrested Cagliostro. Fo-lido's wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, who found the italian's skull to be unusually thick. Folido said he did not mind the loss of the piece of bose that had been chipped off, and he refused further medical at-tendance.

New Berkeley School.

The new building erected by the Berkeley School at 20 West Forty-fourth street will b opened this evening with appropriate exer cises. The old school is close by, at 6 East Forty-fourth street. The younger classes have already met in the new building, and beginning with Monday all the classes will be held there. Last night the new building was lighted from top to bettom, and a number of the friends of the school cailed and examined it. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins will proneunce the oration at this evening's opening.

Excusable for Desiring a Separation. Elizabeth Steenbach has a suit pending in the Supreme Court for a separation from Edward Steenbach, who is now a convict in the Hudson county penituntiary. They were mar-ried in March. 1890. She alleges that he at-tempted to throw vitriol on her, threatened to shoot her, and threw a lamp at her, setting fire to their house. Judge Lawrence yesterday directed that the summons be served by pub-lication.

Charged with Criminal Libel.

John C. Fround and Henry C. Burdick, publishers of the Music Trade Review, were charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with criminal libel, in publishing an article in which it was said that I. Travels Duigs of I Union square had received \$207 for a man named Flet-her, and that the note had been discounted by George Steinway. The accused save \$500 hall for aramination on June 4. THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE. IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN BY THE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT. Official Notice Given that a Bill will be Introduced in Parliament to Frobibit British Subjects from Taking Seals for a Period to be Stated in the Bill.

LONDON, May 28.—The Hon. George J. Go-House of Commons this afternoon gave notice Sarsaparilla that the Government would introduce a bill on Monday next which would enable the Queen to prohibit British subjects from catching seals in the Bebring Sea for a period the extent of which will be stated when the bill is brought forward.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President this afternoon received a cipher despatch from Minister Lincoln at London saying that official notice had been given in the House of Commons that a bill would be introduced on Mon-day to authorize the Queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Behring Sea. The question engaged the President's attention to-day, and he had conferences at different times on its various phases with Secretary Foster, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Proctor and Acting Secretary Wharton, One point considered was the advisability of sending war vessels to Behring Sea to redufores the revenue cutters in preventing the taking of sals in case a closed season is decided upon. This fleet would, of course, cooperate with the English war ships now in those waters in the enforcement of the agreement as constuded. It is understood that the Secretary of are unsecured liabilities of his amounting to the Navy said that there are three naval vessels that could be prepared for this service without much delay. The news of Mr. Goschen's action was re-

sels that could be prepared for this service without much delay.

The news of Mr. Goschen's action was received with satisfaction at the State Department. Generally, it is taken as an indication that the istista Government is preparing to accept the condition imposed by the President as a preliminary to architectural and cause the fittish vessels to refrain from scaling meantime. The fixed period for the cessation of scaling referred to by Mr. Goschen probably means the remainder of this scanon. During this time the arbitrators for it is to be presumed that the British Government's action carries with it an acceptance of the terms of arbitration held out by the President during the correspondence) will have an opportunity to reach an agreement. In the event that the point of arbitration is not reached, it may be that the same time will be consumed in sensitigate the sectual condition of the rookerles and satic like question, which is still at issue between the Governments of creat Pritation and the United States, as to whether what is known as pelagics essing, or kining seal it is one of the consumer of the subject.

Entry in the correspondence on the subject, when Secretary Elmine suggested to Lord Stale-bury that the British Government keep the scaling vessels of its subjects out of alaskan waters. Lord Stale-bury that the British Government keep the scaling vessels of its subjects out of alaskan waters. Lord Stale-bury that the British Government keep the scaling vessels of the tedious and product the coversion of the scale and product of the scale and the presence of the scale and produced in the correspondence of the same that and the presence of englishment presence of the scale of the with the North American Sealing Company, which asserts certain vested contract rights. It is learned that the revenue cutter Bear will sail from Seattle on Saturday on her annual cruise in Alarkan waters. She will go direct to Sitks. and then go to loy Bay. a port 20 miles to the north of that city, for the purpose of landing an exploring party under Capt. Russell of the National Geographic Society, who will endeavor to ascend Mount St. Elias for scientific purposes. The vessel will then proceed to Behring Sea to assist the revenue cutter Rush in policing that territors.

HE WANTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The West Woboken Consell Grants the Re quest of Freeholder Noonan. Freeholder Dennis M. Noonan of Hudson county has asked the Town Council of West Hoboken to investigate certain rumors of al leged bribery with which he says his name has been connected. Noonan lives in West Hoboken, and represents the Tenth district in the Board of Freeholders. He is Chairman of the committee in charge of the construction of the new county road, for which \$1,000,000 is to be spent. He surprised the Council on Wednesday night by appearing at the meeting and demanding an investigation. He said there were rumors affoat that he had been bribed, or that attempts had been made to bribe him in connection with the selection of a route for the new road. He added:

"It is a well-known fact that public officials have reputations to lose, and once they are lost it is almost impossible to regain the confidence of the people. I have come before you to-night to demand in my own behalfand as your representative in the Board of Freeholders a thorough investigation of these rumors reflecting on your humble servant."

The Council hadn't heard anything about the rumors before and has nothing to do with his actions as freeholder, but it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Noonan's request should be granted and a thorough investigation made. Mr. Noonan is a candidate for reflection, and an official certificate of good character would assist him in his canvass. Mayor Chandless appointed Councilmen Finnegan, Ridgway, Echwartz, Wichman, and Echneider on the investigating committee. there were rumors affoat that he had been

Connecticut Hens Eat Their Own Eggs. BRIDGEPORT. May 28.—The hons in this part of the country have developed an inclination to eat their own eggs as soon as they are laid. A farmer who is a veteran in saising poultry said to-day: "I have never seen anything like said to-day: "I have never seen anything like it. The perverted appetite, disease, or whatever you may call it, seems to have come upon the fewis all of a sudden, and as soon as a hen deposits an egg she eagerly devours it. What we shall do if the hens do not stop this practice belory long I do not know, as we are now heardly able to secure enough eggs for our own use. It is now the time of the year when the hens are most productive in laying, and should the misguided fewis continue their practice there will be a dearth of eggs in the market."

Against Denominational Aggression. LEBANON, Pa., May 28 .- At the Evangelical adopted remonstrating against certain American denominations under the name of foreignmissions attempting to secure the transfer of the Lutheran pecole of Denmark. Norway, and Sweden to their
churches, while there are millions of heather
who are still unreached by Christianity. Their
efforts were declared to be "unfraternal and
irreconcilable with the spirit of the Gospel and
with the professions of love and unity that
they so eiten make." These resolutions are to
be sent to the authorities of the Methodist
Episcopal, Baptist, and Congregationalist
churches.

Destitution in the Coke Region. SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 28 .- Hundreds of the miners are drifting from one works to another in the vain hope of finding work, but everywhere they go they are met with refusal. The blacklist has gone through the coke regios. Reports are coming in hourly of the destitution of hundreds of families. Hereto-fore many of them have had credit at the stores, but that is now cut off.

Mr. Pucigua Replevius His Statues, Eleven statues in M. E. Kelly's marble yard in Blisville. Long Island City, were replevined yesterday in a suit brought by Va. Fueigna. a sculptor of New York city. The statues are valued at \$2,200.

To Purify Your Blood Hood's

FRAUD CHARGED IN THE FAILURE. Petitions Asking for a Receiver in the Ryan Trouble at Atlanta,

ATLANTA, May 28.-There are official charges of fraud in connection with the Ryan failure. They are made in two politions for a receiver. Each bill asks that John Ryan, John F. Ryan, H. B. Claffin & Co., Walter R. Brown, and A. H. Cox be made parties defendant to the petitions. One petition is filed by Hathaway, Toule & Herrington of Boston, and the claims are sworn to by an agent of the firm. The peti-tion avers that Stephen A. Ryan is indebted to them in the sum of \$7,000; that for some time he had been buying large consignments of goods and selling them below cost: that his cash collections amounted to \$6,000 and \$8,000 50 cents, shoes worth \$7.50 for \$2.50, hats worth for \$7.50 a suit. His collections were immense it is alleged. and notwithstanding this there more than \$500,000.

The petition further avers that Byan re coived goods up to the very day he failed, and that the Central Railroad officials say that they were compelled to deliver his goods first to keep from crowding their warehouses. The petition asks that the deed made to John F. Ryan by stephen A. Ryan of a half interest in the store building on Whitehall street be set aside.

It says that the building is worth \$250,000:

Ryan by Stephen A. Ryan of a half interest in the store building on Whitehall street be set aside.

It says that the building is worth \$250,000: It hat Stephen A. Ityan was said to have bought out the part of John F. Ityan in the business, but that John and John F. Ityan held the same relations toward it now as before. It further avers that all the time that the-e goods were being sold below cost. John and John F. Hyan were cognizant of the facts, and were aiding Stephen A. Byan in getting credit by endorsements and otherwise from the creditors; that said acts were a fraud upon the petitioners and other creditors; that John and John F. Hyan held a mortgage of \$117,000 on the stock, and were aiding Stephen A. Ryan to sell below cost. The petition avers that there is no insurance upon the large stock of goods.

The other bill was filed yesterday for M. H. Marks d.Co. of Cincinnati, in which fraud and collusion is alleged in the matter of \$350,000 worth of mortgages filed. This complaint sets forth that S. A. Byan has made statements to a reporter for publication in which it was alleged he was worth \$200,000 in real estate and \$500,000 in mercantile stock, and was refrectly solvent. It ske declares that on Jan, I Ryan said to R. G. Dun & Co., the commercial agency men, that he was worth \$250,000 or resided this afternoon was so long that Judge Clarke adjourned court in order to have time to complete the reading of it.

SURWAY BENTS MUST BE PAID. Or Else the Brush Wires May Be Re-

moved from the Subways. Judge Ingraham has refused the Brush Electric Illuminating Company's application for a perpetual injunction, restraining the Consolidated Subway Company from removing the cables and enductors of the plaintiff company from the subways, and for an adjudication upon the just and reasonable rental to be paid for the use of the subways. Judge Ingraham says that it seems clear to

him that the Court has no power to fix the rental. The contract for the construction of the subways provided that the subway com pany might fix a fair scale of rent to be charged, but the scale was to be at all times subject to revision by the Board of Electrical Control. That Board has fixed the rate plain-tiffs must pay.

Plaintiffs elaimed that the defendant had no

Plaintiffs claimed that the detendant had no authority to withdraw the wires from the subways when they were once shere, but might sue for the rent. The Judge does not coincide with this view. He holds that the plaintiffs would have no right against the will of the defendant to use its subways nor would the public authorities nor the Court, have power to compet the defendants to give any rights to the plaintiffs. In conclusion, the Judge

to compai the defendants to give any rights to the plaintiffs. In conclusion, the Judge says:

"The conduct of the plaintiffs has not been such as to commend it to the favorable consideration of a court of equity. Although well knowing the rates fixed by the defendant for the use of its subways, and where in the application was made to the Board of Electrical Control to review the action of the defendant and in fixing the rent, nor did the plaintiff pay or tender to the defendant any sum as compensation for the use of the subway. It simply held on to the subway, paying nothing for its use until the defendant threatened to revoke the permission given to use the subway, and then without paying or offering to pay to the defendant anything, it applies to the Court for an injunction under which it could continue to use the subways indefinitely without paying anything for the right it enjoys. I have come to the conclusion that on no ground can the plaintiff be entitled to any relief in this action."

JUDGE HOUR BURIED.

Report that a Physician's Mistake Caused the Congressman's Beath KNOXVILLE, May 28.-It is said openly her that Judge Houk's death this week was caused by an overdose of morphine administered by his physician after danger from the arsenic that he drank had passed. A son of Judge Houk has said that his father would be alive cian who opposed the administration of the

cian who opposed the administration of the drug said that Houk's death was directly attributed to the morphine.

It is still a monted question as to how Judge Houk dame to take the arsenic on Bunday. A clerk in the drug store where the poison was druk says the Judge came in and bought some cigars and then sat and smoked, chatting pleasantly. When he had been smoking some time he got up and walked to the back of the store, where Fowler's solution was preparing. He picked up the glass of arsenic from the hot bath and took a drink of it. He then asked what it was and was told, when he expressed surprise at his mistake. The supposition is that he supposed he was taking ice water.

sition is that he supposed he was taking low water.

The funeral took place shortly after noon to-day, and was attended by an immense crowd, Congressman Fince, Senators Harris of Mem-phis and Cullom of Illinois, and a number of other Congressmen were present, including Crisp of Georgia. Bishop Joyce conducted the funeral exorcises,

Photographed on the Gallows. CUTHBERT, Ga., May 28.-Sam Snelling was hanged at noon to-day. He was led to the gallows in the rear of the jail, and when he took position on the trap he was photographed. He died of strangulation. Spelling killed Balliff E. B. Skipper, who was detailed to arrest him for another murder.

After killing the officer Spelling went to Albany, and from there made his way to Chalahoochee. Fla., where he remained until he fully recovered from the wounds received in the fight with the officers. Afterward he worked on the Pensacola and Atlantic Hailroad as train and section hand, assuming the name of Charles Thomas.

Later he went to Galveston, where he shipped as steward on the ship Dora For of Liverpool. One trip brought him back to Brunswick, where he stayed two years as deck hand. From thence he made his way to Albany, where he was recognized and arrested on June 17, 1890. He expressed himself as perfectly willing to die. took position on the trap he was photographed

Killed Herself With Chloride of Zinc.

Anastasia Flanigan, 24 years old, committee suicide on Wednesday by swallowing chloride of sine. She lived with her father, Thomas Flanigan. on Spuyten Duyvil road, near Kings-bridge road. For a year she had been suffer-ing from religious mapia, and two months ago she became violent. Her mother died insano several years ago.

You will never "find" time for anything; If you want time, you must

make it; If you want to try Carlsbad Sprudel Salt,

You must "take" it. It is Nature's own ramedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidners, for constipa-tion and rheumatic affections. Be sure to ob-tain the senuine imported article.—46s. GLADSTONE AND THE JEWS.

He Says Re No Longer has Influence with the Russian Government.

LONDON, May 28.-In response to a letter from Mr. Montagu, member of Parliament. Jews the rights accorded to Mahommedan subjects of the Ozar, Mr. Gladstone writes: "It would be easy to launch a denunciatory letter, but such utterances, not founded on a careful inquiry and real knowledge, may do harm by strengthening the ultra party, to whom, and not to the Cgar, these strange, revolting pro-ceedings are due. At one time I had influence with the Russian Government; but when

with the Russian Government; but when Premier, in 1885, I had ample proof that my influence was gone. Now my jersonal action would have no weight.

The pressure of opinion of the civilized world based on ascertained facts is the hest mode of proceeding. A widely effective organization of a complete statement showing the exceptional laws bearing upon the Jews in Russia and the total absence of reason for such laws; also an adequate report on the recent persecutions. Such a statement seriously executed would bring powerful artillery to play upon the citadel, and wrong no State or empire. The greatest nation on the earth would have the smallest title to complain of such a mode of interference offering the figure.

In concluding, Mr. Glad-tone expresses the hope that the Sulian of Turkey will support the scheme for the settlement of the Jews in Palestine.

A RACE FOR MR. LEGPOLD DE ROTH-SCHILD.

His Colt Benvenute by Galepin Wine the Epsom Grand Print, LONDON, May 28,-The racing was continued

n Epsom Downs to-day, this being the third day of the spring meeting. The most interest Grand Prise, which was won by Mr. Leopois de Rothschild's brown colt Benvenuto, by Galopin, out of Queen of Diamonds. Mr. Henry Milner's bay filty, St. Kilda, by Clairvaux or Macheath, out of Emma Melbourne, was second, and the Duke of Westminster's bay colt. Ordinance, by Ben d'Or, out of Bright Beauty, third.

Ordinance, by Ben d'Or, out of Bright Beauty, third.

The conditions were: The Epsom Grand Prize of 1.000 sovereigns for the winner and 200 sovereigns for the nominator of the winner, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit: for three-year-olds; colts, 8 stone 10 pounds, and filles, 8 stone 5 pounds; winning penalties and maiden allowances; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovereigns; the only forfeit for horses struck out by the first Tuesday in May, 1890; about me mile and a quarter; 189 subscribers, 52 of whom declared forfeit.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The Question Up in the House of Commons Again-Newfoundland's Legislation. LONDON, May 23,-Mr. William Henry Smith. in the House of Commons, answering a question in regard to Newfoundland, said that on the promise of the Newfoundland delegates that a bill would be passed to carry out the

modus vivendi and the award of the Arbitration Commission under the modus vivendi agreement, the Government proposed that the Knutsford bill should be read a record time (which Mr. Smith hoped would be without opposition), and the Government would agree to postpone the next stage of the bill for three weeks.

After some debate the news came from Hallifax that he Legislature of Newfoundland on Tuesday last adopted the legislation saked for by the Newfoundland delegates who are now in London. It legalizes the modus vivendi arbitration awards and provides for the enforcement of the French treaties with Great Britein. This act expires in 1803, though one year was the limit at first proposed, but the delegates hoped that by extending the time to procure the withdrawal of the Knutsford bill now befor the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Villiam Henry Emith therefore consented not to press the second reading. Commission under the modus vivendi agree

Two Claimants for a Poorage. LONDON, May 28.-The Committee on Privileges of the House of Lords to-day heard evidence in the claim made by Mr. Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, commonly known as Viscount Dursley, to the Earldom of Berkeley in opposition to Baron Fitzhardiuse. Counse

in opposition to Baron Fitzhardings. Counsel on behalf of Baron Fitzhardings said that the fifth Earl Berkeley tried to seduce a servant siri named Mary Uole, and, that failing in this attempt, he secretly married her and then conspired with the chaniain who performed the optemory to destrey the proof of the marriage. The claim depends upon whether the fifth Earl of Berkeley did or did not marry Mary Cole previous to the birth of her eldest son.

Great interest is taken in the case, all the available space in the hall being occurred by people curious to hear the evidence. Among those present were a number of peeresses. Panis, May 28 .- A despatch from Chili says

that the Congress committee, through the provisional junta, issued a decree at Iquique on tions based upon deposits of silver in the mint tions based upon deposits of silver in the mint at Santiago, which guarantee notes in circula-tion. Anybody accessory to operations con-nected with the use of silver will be prosecuted for frapd. The committee, therefore, warns the public that bills drawn against silver by agents of Balmaceda and negolisted in Chil or in Europe will be worthless as payment will be refused by the legal authorities appointed by Congress.

He Fears the Home Rule Cause Is Lost. DUBLIN, May 28.—Archbishop Croke, speak ing to-day on the subject of Irish affairs, said:
"I am greatly afraid that the cause of home rule is lost. Within the last four months I rule is lost. Within the last four months I have heard several staunch, intelligent Irishmen say that, considering all that has occurred since the revelations were made in the O'Shea divorce case, and the strange ture some of the Irish party and a certain section of our people have taken, preferring the interest of one man to the cause of their country, we have given both friends and foes to believe that we are, at present, utterly unfit for home rule."

Not Excited Over the New Orleans Lynching ROME, May 28 .- A well-known American. who has just returned from a long trip in Sicily, reports that the people have been in no manner excited over the New Orleans lynching. He says most of the Bicilians assumed to know nothing about it, and those who read the accounts published in the newspapers seem to care nothing about it.

The Czar's Proposed Visit to Moscow. St. Petersburg, May 27 .- The imperia The Czarina being indisposed the departure was deferred until Friday, but the visit to Mos-cow may be abandoned as the police have sub-mitted to the Gzar disquisting reports in re-gard to the excitement prevailing in Moscow, arising from the expulsion of the Jews and the severe repression of the students.

Reorganization of the Tenth.

The Tammany committee of five which squabble between Percy Rockwell and John Reilly of the Fourteenth district met in Tammany Hall again last night to hear a report of the organizers of the new Tammany associathe organizers of the new Tammany association of the Tenth district. Speeches were
made by Assembyman Sohmer. Alderman
Flegenheimer. ex-Adderman Fleke. Fire Commissioner Elekhoft, and Sonator Roesch, who
was recognized as the new leader of the district. It was stated that nearity all the members of the old organization that was dominated by the Stecklers are members of the new
one. The representatives of the district were
requested to hand a list of the various committees to flegister Fitzgera d by noon on
M. inday. The committees will then he submitted to the Tammany Hall Committee on
Organization.

Mesuit of the Union Cinb Election. As indicated in THE SUN resterday morning the regular ticket carried the day at the Union Club election Wednesday night. It was well on toward daybreak tefore the actual result was known. Eight members of the Governing Committee whose terms had expired were redeced, and the following gentlemen wors chosent to fill the three vacancies caused by resigns lons; James G. K. Lawrence, David Bradley Lee, and Henry Winthrop Gray, Mr. Gray's name was the only one of the three on both tickets.

Liveryman Carroll Arrested Again. A fire occurred in Michael Carroll's livery stable, at Jerome avenue and 169th street, or Oct. 22. Carroll was insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company for \$22,000. He claimed the full amount of his navanue, and was indicted for aroon and gave bail. He was rearrested vesterday on an indictment for presenting a false claim for insurance. He gave more bail.

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MRS. GRUNDERG'S ILL LUCK. A Verdict for \$4,000 in Her Favor May Be

Bet Aside Through a Juror's Indiscretter A jury before Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas announced sesterday a verdiet of \$4.000 in favor of Jette Granbers against Mayor Grant as Sheriff. The jury retired on Wednesday night, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict yesterday. They reached a decision that night and placed their verdict in a scaled envelope, leaving it with the officer. When the verdict was announced yesterday Wales M. Beverance, the Sheriff's coun-sel, intimated to Judge Bookstaver that one of

terday Wales M. Severance, the Sherid's counsel, intimated to Judge Bookstaver that one of the jurors had disclosed the verilot on Wednesday high and that it had been discussed up town. The Judge said he would receive affidavits upon the subject, meantime staying the entry of judgment.

Wolf Grunberg was a well-to-do watchmaker in Reval. Russia, and prospered until sarly in 1887, when the Governor of his province issued an edict forbidding Jews to carry on business there. He moved with the wile and nine children to the suburbs, and that to Hamburg, but his business was reined. He came to America in June, 1897, and engaged a store in Division street. Hhortly after his arrival Deputy Sheriff Hillyard and the attorney for Franz Zumbach, a London watch manufacturer, made a lovy under an attachment for \$1,560, alleged to be due for goods delivered.

Grunberg had in the store besides his stock \$500 and \$3,000 Hussian roubles. There were also papers which he said would prove that Zumbach's claim was not yet due, and documents showing that Grunberg had preperly advertised, as required by law, the notice of his intention to leave for America, Grunberg want to the Russian Consul for relief. In his absence his wife offered to pay the claim, but the offer was replaced. On his petura the therin had removed everything. He engaged Henry W. Wehle to sue the Sheriff insieted upon spourity for costs, but being unable to give it, the suit was stayed.

Meanwhile Zumbach's attorney had begun suit to recover his claim, and judgment was obtained by default, Grunberg was threatened with arrest if he did not nay the costs, and one day while going to court was stricken ill on the Olty Hall steps. He died fifteen minutes after reaching his home. His property had been sold at Sheriff's sale under the judgment and realized only \$246. Grunberg's ment. and realized only \$246.

utes after reaching his home. His properly had been sold at Sheriff's sale under the judg-ment, and realized only \$942. Grunberg's wife, Jette, was substituted as plaintiff in the suit against the Sheriff. CUITING OFF OUTSIDE LUMBER.

The Boniers' Association Boars from St. John and Biston. Chase, Talbot & Co., members of the Lumber Dealers' Association, received a despatch rec-terday from St. John, N. B., saring that these firms had agreed to ship no lumber to New York during the tie-up until the boycott is settled, except on vessels already chartered: Stetson, Cutter & Co., J. R. Warner & Co., S. T. Richard Co., J. H. Warner & Co., S. T. King & Sons, Andrew Cushing & Co., Miller & Woodman, E. T. Dunn, and E. D. Jewett & Co. A despatch to the same firm from Bostos read as follows:

We, the undersigned, appland the course pursued by the New York jumber dealers, and sarres not be consistent american lumber to New York until the beyont is removed.

American issue of the more of the first part of will also fall in line.

All the lumber yards in Brooklyn closed their doors restarday, and no lumber of any kind was delivered. No employees were discharged at any of the yards.

The housesmiths met again in Clarendon Hall, where speeches were made urging them to stand firm. The iron manufacturers say that the housesmiths at tike will shortly be over, and that several shops have enough men to carry on business with. The men, however, say that they cannot find signs of activity in any of the shops.

Accused of Procuring Girls for Immoral Purposes,

Mrs. Elizabeth Glassner, charged with teeping a disorderly house, and Morris Grossberg, charged with procuring young girls and sellcharmed with procuring young girls and selling them to Mrs. Glassner, were arraigned tefors Justi-s Sommers in Nowark; esterday.
Hester Henschel of 190 Attorney street, this
oity, testified that she had been brought from
a picnic by two young men in New York and
sold to Mrs. Glassner for 50, and that she had
been detained at the house against her will.
Mrs. Glassner furnished ball to appear for
examination. Grossberg's examination will
be held on Wednesdey next. Elx young women
are held as witnesses to prove Grossberg's
traffic in girls for immoral purposes.

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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is sell much shimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try us they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cot liver oil as is make it palestable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NOR WINGIAN COD LIFER OIL, combined with Hypophet-phics is almost as polarable us milk for this reason as well as for the feel of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophetophites. Physicians froquently presented it is eases of

CONSUMPTION. BCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or MEVERN COLD. All Drupplets sell it, but be eare you get the genuine, as there are poor imilations.